DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 426 834 RC 021 795

AUTHOR Henderson, Allison

TITLE Database of Schools Enrolling Migrant Children: An Overview.
INSTITUTION Westat, Inc., Rockville, MD.
SPONS AGENCY Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (ED), Washington, DC. Migrant Education Programs.
PUB DATE 1998-02-00
NOTE 41p.; Document downloaded from Web site. Some maps and bar graphs may not reproduce adequately.
CONTRACT EA94052001
AVAILABLE FROM Web site: http://www.migranted.org/ccdrep.htm
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Databases; Elementary Secondary Education; *Institutional Characteristics; *Migrant Education; *Public Schools; *School Demography; School Surveys
IDENTIFIERS Common Core of Data Program

ABSTRACT

Until recently, there was no information on U.S. schools attended by migrant children and their characteristics. Migrant children and youth often were excluded from major educational studies because of the lack of a nationally reliable sampling frame of schools or districts enrolling migrant children. In an effort to fill this gap, the U.S. Department of Education embarked on a project to develop a database of schools that enroll migrant children. In Spring 1997, state Migrant Education Program directors were asked to list public schools and other sites serving migrant children during the regular or summer term. Information from 49 states (excepting Hawaii), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico was used to create a data file of public schools serving migrant children. In addition, data on 140 private schools and 522 other organizations serving migrant students were used to create a separate data file. Following information on database limitations and availability, this paper provides summary statistics on public schools serving migrant children. In 1997, 22,225 schools enrolled migrant children during the regular school year, the summer term, or both. California reported the greatest number of migrant schools, while Alaska reported the largest percentage of public schools enrolling migrant students. In comparison to nonmigrant schools, migrant schools tended to be larger and poorer and to enroll larger proportions of minority students. Data tables and figures detail school characteristics and provide information for each state. Internet version provides links to the database. (SV)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

RC 021795

DATABASE OF SCHOOLS

ENROLLING MIGRANT CHILDREN

ED 426 834

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

AN OVERVIEW

- Background
- Methodology
- Public Schools Enrolling Migrant Students
- Location of Public Schools Enrolling Migrant Students
- Geographic Distribution of Schools Enrolling Migrant Students by Zip Code
- Table 1. Number of Public Schools by Migrant Status and by State, 1997
- Table 2. Number and Percentage of Public Schools Enrolling Migrant Students, by Term and by State, 1997
- Table 3. Number and Percentage of Migrant and Non-Migrant Schools by Selected Characteristics, 1997
- Table A1. Number of Other Entities Enrolling Migrant Students Reported by State a/
- Table A2. Number of Additional Schools Reported, Total Schools Listed in the CCD, and Total Combined Number of Schools

---

- Download **Migrant School Database in MS-Access97 format (10.7M)**
- Download **Migrant School Data Files in semicolon delimited ASCII format (3.7M)**

Background

The Migrant Education Program (MEP) provides financial assistance to State educational agencies (SEAs) to establish and improve education programs for children of migratory agricultural workers or fishers who have moved from one school district to another within the preceding 36 months. SEAs are responsible for identifying migrant children who meet this definition and for maintaining information on the eligibility of those children.

Until recently, there was no information on the public or private schools in the United States attended by migrant children. Because of this lack of information, little is known about the characteristics of schools that enroll migrant students. Furthermore, migrant children and youth often are excluded from major educational studies because there is no nationally reliable sampling frame of schools or districts that enroll migrant students.

In an effort to fill this data gap, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) embarked on a project to develop a database of schools that enroll migrant children. While imperfect, this database will assist the migrant community, policy makers at the national or State levels, and the general public in compiling more accurate information on the condition of education for migrant children.

Methodology

RC021795

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Database Design and Development

In the Spring of 1997, the Office of Migrant Education (OME), in collaboration with the Planning and Evaluation Service (PES) and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), generated a list of all public schools by State and school district (including addresses and telephone numbers) from the 1993-94 Common Core of Data (CCD) file. OME sent the printouts to the State Migrant Education Program (MEP) Directors and asked them to voluntarily indicate each school that was attended by one or more migrant children at any time during the most recent 12-month period for which the State had information. [The State MEP Directors were asked to use the following codes to indicate the relevant schools: "R" for schools that enrolled migrant students in the regular term; "S" for schools enrolling migrant children in the summer term; and "RS" for schools enrolling migrant children in both regular and summer terms.]

The State MEP Directors were also asked to append a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of every site other than a public school which the State's MEP used, at any time during the last 12-month period for which the State had information, to provide services to one or more migrant children. [Such sites could include private schools, community colleges, community centers, and YMCAs, so long as services were delivered to migrant children at the site.]

Over the course of Spring/Summer 1997, OME received the requested information from 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. [Hawaii does not participate in the MEP]. **This updated school information was coded by Westat into the CCD public school data files so as to create, for the first time, a data file of public schools enrolling migrant children.**

The States also provided information on 140 private schools and 522 other organizations that served migrant students. **These private schools and organizations were entered by Westat into a separate data file of "Other Entities Serving Migrant Children."** In addition to the "R," "S," and "RS" codes used for the public school database, the "Other Entities" data file designates the private schools with a "P" and the other organizations with an "O." [See Appendix A for the number of other entities reported by state.]

Alaska, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Missouri, Oregon, Puerto Rico, and Texas used their own reporting formats and/or internal databases rather than the CCD printouts to prepare the requested public school information. In some instances, the school listings provided by these States did not agree with the CCD public school file and resulted in a high degree of mismatches, especially in cases where the NCES unique school identifier was not provided. Westat attempted to visually match as many records as possible. However, public schools were not coded on the CCD school-level file unless there was a match on school name and address.

Over 900 public schools not located in the CCD were reported by the State MEP Directors. [The number of additional schools reported by State is presented in Appendix A.] These additional schools, along with any information provided by the SEA (address, phone number, migrant term), were appended to the master public school file. However, these school records do not contain any of the demographic information collected by the CCD.

Database Limitations

Although this new database of schools enrolling migrant children provides a wealth of information not previously available to policy makers and researchers, readers and data users should keep the following data limitations in mind :

- Because of the way the data was requested from the State MEP Directors, neither data file provides information on the number of

migrant students enrolled by school. A school was coded on the migrant-updated CCD public school file or on the "Other Entities" data file if at least one program eligible child attended the school at any time within the previous 12-month period. In addition, because of the way data was requested, the migrant-updated CCD public school file does not include information on whether the enrolled migrant child(ren) received services provided by the MEP.

- Because Texas was unable to identify the number of summer schools attended by migrant students, summer term schools may be significantly undercounted while the regular term-only schools may be over-represented. According to the Texas SEA, Regional Centers applied for summer term funds to serve migrant children in 120 districts (more than 10 percent) during the 1996-97 school year. These were coded by term on the CCD Agency file.
- While Ohio identified only seven schools that provided summer term services, it also reported that 76 school districts enrolled migrant children. These districts were coded by appropriate school term on the CCD Agency file.
- New York was unable to identify schools with migrant children. Instead, the SEA provided a list of 13 regional Migrant Education Outreach Centers and the districts each center served. The districts were coded as enrolling migrant students on the district CCD file, and the corresponding Outreach Center was cross-referenced in the "notes" field of the district record.
- Arizona was unable to obtain information from 20 of its school districts; and North Dakota was unable, due to flooding and early school closings, to obtain information from the Fargo and Grand Forks school districts.

Database Availability

The public school data file is available from OME in a Microsoft Access database or in an ASCII format. The data file listing the private schools and organizations serving migrant students is also available in an electronic format from OME. Requests should be made, in writing, to the following address:

Office of Migrant Education
[Attn: Jeffrey Wilde]
U.S. Department of Education
Washington, DC 20202-6135

[Note: Requesters of these data files should carefully review the *Database Limitations* section of this report before attempting to use the files.]

The remainder of this paper provides summary statistics, taken from the CCD public school file, on the demographic characteristics of those public schools identified by the State MEP Directors enrolling migrant children.

Public Schools Enrolling Migrant Students[1]

More than 1 in 4 public schools nationwide (excluding Hawaii, New York, and Ohio) enroll migrant students in 1997. Of these 22,225 schools, 16,609 (75 percent) operated only during the regular school year, while 5,407 (24 percent) operated in both the regular and summer terms. About 200 schools operated in the summer term only. (Figures 1 and 2; Tables 1 and 2)

California reported the greatest number of migrant schools (3,318), followed by Texas (2,857), North Carolina (1,200), Oregon (961), Florida (951), and Puerto Rico (927). Alaska had the largest percentage of total public schools enrolling migrant students (86 percent). Additionally, more than one-half of the schools in Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, North Carolina, Oregon, Puerto Rico and Vermont enrolled migrant students. (Table 1)

Figure 1
Number and Percentage of Public Schools by Migrant Status

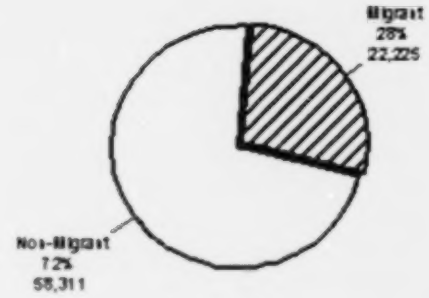
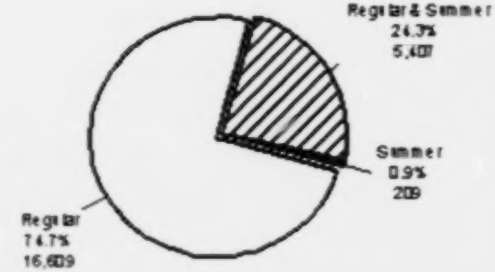


Figure 2
Number and Percentage of Migrant Schools, by Term

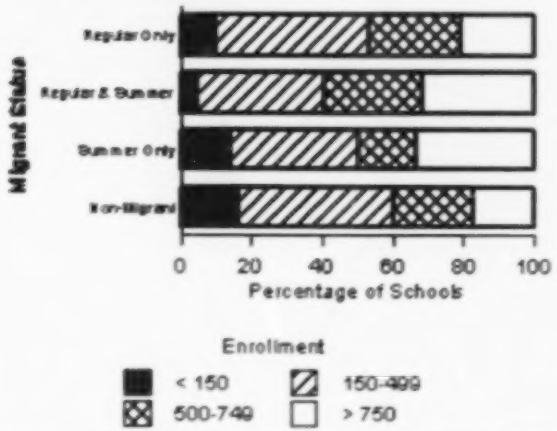


In most States, the majority of migrant schools enrolled migrant students only during the regular school term. In more than one-half of the States, at least 90 percent of migrant schools enrolled migrant children only in the regular term. Of the 5,616 schools enrolling migrant students in the summer term, 5,407 (or 96 percent) also enrolled migrant students in the regular term. (Table 2)

Migrant schools tend to be larger than non-migrant schools. Almost one-quarter of migrant schools have an enrollment of 750 or more, compared to 18 percent of non-migrant schools. Nine percent of migrant schools have an enrollment of less than 150 students, while 16 percent of non-migrant schools are this small. (Table 3)

Schools with a summer term tend to be larger than regular term only schools. About one-third of schools enrolling migrant students in the summer term have enrollments of 750 or more. This may be because summer programs (regardless of migrant status) are often concentrated in only a few schools in a district but serve students from several attendance areas. (Figure 3 and Table 3)

Figure 3
School Size by Migrant Status



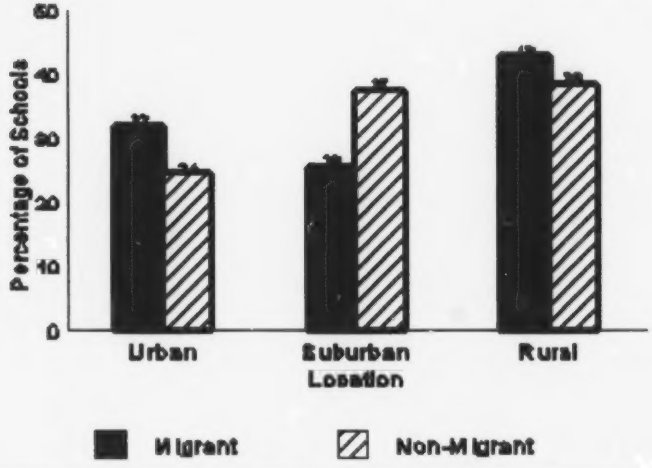
Location of Public Schools Enrolling Migrant Students

Given that most migrant families work in the agricultural sector of the economy, common sense would dictate that the majority of public schools enrolling migrant students would be located in rural areas.[2]

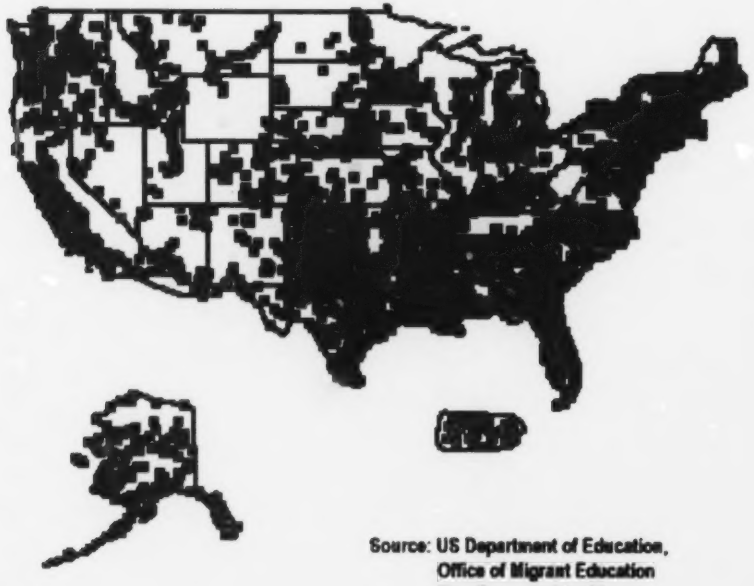
Although a larger percentage of public schools attended by migrant students are in rural areas (43 percent) than non-migrant schools (38 percent), almost one-third are in urban communities. In fact, a greater proportion of migrant schools are located in urban areas (32 percent) than non-migrant schools (24 percent). (Figure 4 and Table 3)

Although migration patterns cannot be traced using the Migrant/CCD database, a map of migrant schools shows that they fall within well-defined agricultural boundaries. For example, there are large concentrations of migrant schools in well-known agricultural centers such as California's Central Valley, Oregon's Willamette Valley, Central Florida, and Texas' Rio Grande Valley.

Figure 4
Location of Schools Enrolling Migrant Students



Geographic Distribution of Schools Enrolling Migrant Students by Zip Code



Source: US Department of Education,
Office of Migrant Education
Map Generated by Westat

Enrollment Characteristics of Migrant Schools

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

While enrollment figures for migrant students attending public schools are not available, about 30 percent of all public school students attend schools that enroll migrant children. (Figure 5)

Migrant schools are more likely than non-migrant schools to be high-poverty. For example, 18 percent of migrant schools are classified as high poverty (where over 75 percent of students qualify for free/reduced priced lunch) compared to 9 percent of non-migrant schools. (Figure 6 and Table 3)

Conversely, non-migrant schools are much more likely to be low-poverty schools (where less than 25 percent of the students qualify for free/reduced priced lunch). Over one-half of non-migrant schools are classified as low-poverty schools, compared to 27 percent of migrant schools. (Figure 6 and Table 3)

Figure 5
Number and Percentage of Students Enrolled in Public Schools by Migrant Status

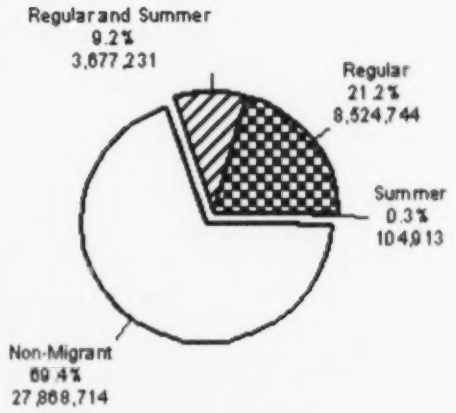
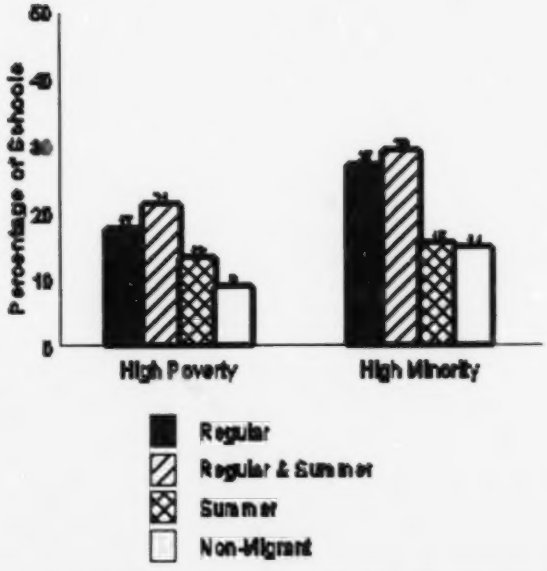


Figure 6
Percentage of High-Poverty and Minority Schools by Migrant Status



Migrant schools also have larger proportions of minority students than their non-migrant counterparts. Twenty-seven percent of migrant schools have high concentrations of minority students (70 percent or more), compared with 14 percent of non-migrant schools. (Figure 6 and Table 3)

Table 1. Number of Public Schools by Migrant Status and by State, 1997

State	Migrant Schools by Term						
	Regular Only	Regular and Summer	Summer Only	Total Migrant	Non-Migrant Schools	Total Schools	Percent Migrant
Alabama	316	9	0	325	988	1,313	24.8
Alaska	447	2	1	450	74	524	85.9
Arizona	236	323	0	559	577	1,136	49.2
Arkansas	305	275	2	582	526	1,108	52.5
California	1,106	2,212	0	3,318	4,671	7,989	41.5
Colorado	590	36	1	627	835	1,462	42.9

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Connecticut	181	17	0	198	847	1,045	18.9
Delaware	56	2	1	59	125	184	32.1
District of Columbia	63	1	0	64	111	175	36.6
Florida	438	449	64	951	1,782	2,733	34.8
Georgia	516	33	1	550	1,260	1,810	30.4
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	85	171	4	260	352	612	42.5
Illinois	143	10	8	161	4,035	4,196	3.8
Indiana	214	24	3	241	1,672	1,913	12.6
Iowa	60	37	3	100	1,455	1,555	6.4
Kansas	78	284	0	362	1,133	1,495	24.2
Kentucky	412	397	13	822	597	1,419	57.9
Louisiana	693	0	0	693	792	1,485	46.7
Maine	396	89	6	491	248	739	66.4
Maryland	29	4	0	33	1,230	1,263	2.6
Massachusetts	383	6	3	392	1,486	1,878	20.9
Michigan	541	120	14	675	2,811	3,486	19.4
Minnesota	223	15	0	238	1,869	2,107	11.3
Mississippi	326	20	0	346	683	1,029	33.6
Missouri	252	30	1	283	1,962	2,245	12.6
Montana	140	9	6	155	751	906	17.1
Nebraska	346	265	16	627	802	1,429	43.9
Nevada	76	1	0	77	344	421	18.3
New Hampshire	68	4	0	72	389	461	15.6
New Jersey	78	4	2	84	2,211	2,295	3.7
New Mexico	104	106	0	210	508	718	29.2
New York	--	5	1	6	--	--	--
North Carolina	1,037	163	0	1,200	778	1,978	60.7
North Dakota	30	9	4	43	580	623	6.9

Ohio	--	--	7	7	--	--	--
Oklahoma	223	35	0	258	1,573	1,831	14.1
Oregon	901	56	4	961	332	1,293	74.3
Pennsylvania	387	10	2	399	2,793	3,192	12.5
Puerto Rico	923	4	0	927	708	1,635	56.7
Rhode Island	1	0	19	20	289	309	6.5
South Carolina	93	8	7	108	993	1,101	9.8
South Dakota	84	7	1	92	736	828	11.1
Tennessee	17	0	4	21	1,534	1,555	1.4
Texas	2,857	0	0	2,857	3,785	6,642	43.0
Utah	115	58	2	175	556	731	23.9
Vermont	217	0	0	217	181	398	54.5
Virginia	68	32	4	104	1,747	1,851	5.6
Washington	618	39	0	657	1,443	2,100	31.3
West Virginia	21	3	0	24	859	883	2.7
Wisconsin	98	19	4	121	1,910	2,031	6.0
Wyoming	18	4	1	23	388	411	5.6
Total	16,609	5,407	209	22,225	58,311	80,523	27.6

Note: The number of schools enrolling migrant children was collected in the Spring of 1997 but coded on the 1994-95 CCD file which was the most recent file available from NCES.

a/ Hawaii does not participate in the Migrant Education Program.

b/ New York did not provide data by school level or by term.

c/ Ohio was unable to identify schools that enrolled migrant students.

d/ Texas was unable to identify summer term schools that enrolled migrant students.

Table 2. Number and Percentage of Public Schools Enrolling Migrant Students, by Term and by State, 1997

	School Term						
	Regular Only		Regular and Summer		Summer Only		Total Migrant
State	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Alabama	316	97.2	9	2.8	0	0.0	325
Alaska	447	99.3	2	0.4	1	0.2	450
Arizona	236	42.2	323	57.8	0	0.0	559
Arkansas	305	52.4	275	47.3	2	0.3	582
California	1,106	33.3	2,212	66.7	0	0.0	3,318
Colorado	590	94.1	36	5.7	1	0.2	627
Connecticut	181	91.4	17	8.6	0	0.0	198
Delaware	56	94.9	2	3.4	1	1.7	59
District of Columbia	63	98.4	1	1.6	0	0.0	64
Florida	438	46.1	449	47.2	64	6.7	951
Georgia	516	93.8	33	6.0	1	0.2	550
Hawaii a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	85	32.7	171	65.8	4	1.5	260
Illinois	143	88.8	10	6.2	8	5.0	161
Indiana	214	88.8	24	10.0	3	1.2	241
Iowa	60	60.0	37	37.0	3	3.0	100
Kansas	78	21.5	284	78.5	0	0.0	362
Kentucky	412	50.1	397	48.3	13	1.6	822
Louisiana	693	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	693
Maine	396	80.7	89	18.1	6	1.2	491
Maryland	29	87.9	4	12.1	0	0.0	33
Massachusetts	383	97.7	6	1.5	3	0.8	392
Michigan	541	80.1	120	17.8	14	2.1	675
Minnesota	223	93.7	15	6.3	0	0.0	238
Mississippi	326	94.2	20	5.8	0	0.0	346
Missouri	252	89.0	30	10.6	1	0.4	283
Montana	140	90.3	9	5.8	6	3.9	155
Nebraska	346	55.2	265	42.3	16	2.6	627
Nevada	76	98.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	77

New Hampshire	68	94.4	4	5.6	0	0.0	72
New Jersey	78	92.9	4	4.8	2	2.4	84
New Mexico	104	49.5	106	50.5	0	0.0	210
New York b/	--	--	5	83.3	1	16.6	6
North Carolina	1,037	86.4	163	13.6	0	0.0	1,200
North Dakota	30	69.8	9	20.9	4	9.3	43
Ohio c/	--	--	--	--	7	100.0	7
Oklahoma	223	86.4	35	13.6	0	0.0	258
Oregon	901	93.8	56	5.8	4	0.4	961
Pennsylvania	387	97.0	10	2.5	2	0.5	399
Puerto Rico	923	99.6	4	0.4	0	0.0	927
Rhode Island	1	5.0	0	0.0	19	95.0	20
South Carolina	93	86.1	8	7.4	7	6.5	108
South Dakota	84	91.3	7	7.6	1	1.1	92
Tennessee	17	81.0	0	0.0	4	19.0	21
Texas d/	2,857	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,857
Utah	115	65.7	58	33.1	2	1.1	175
Vermont	217	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	217
Virginia	68	65.4	32	30.8	4	3.8	104
Washington	618	94.1	39	5.9	0	0.0	657
West Virginia	21	87.5	3	12.5	0	0.0	24
Wisconsin	98	81.0	19	15.7	4	3.3	121
Wyoming	18	78.3	4	17.4	1	4.3	23
Total	16,609	74.8	5,407	24.3	209	0.9	22,225

Note: The number of schools enrolling migrant children was collected in the Spring of 1997 but coded on the 1994-95 CCD file which was the most recent file available from NCES.

a/ Hawaii does not participate in the Migrant Education Program.

b/ New York did not provide data by school level or by term.

c/ Ohio was unable to identify schools that enrolled migrant students.

d/ Texas was unable to identify summer term schools that enrolled migrant students.

Table 3. Number and Percentage of Migrant and Non-Migrant Schools by Selected Characteristics, 1997

	Migrant Schools by Term											
	Regular Only		Regular & Summer		Summer Only		Total Migrant Schools		Non-Migrant Schools		Total Public Schools	
Characteristic	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Level												
Primary	8,872	56.4	3,567	66.1	104	59.4	12,543	58.9	34,189	58.3	46,732	58.5
Middle	2,977	18.9	897	16.6	33	18.9	3,907	18.4	9,360	16.0	13,267	16.6
High School	2,890	18.4	781	14.5	24	13.7	3,695	17.4	10,903	18.6	14,598	18.3
Other	981	6.2	151	2.8	14	8.0	1,146	5.4	4,172	7.1	5,318	6.7
Total	15,720	100.0	5,396	100.0	175	100.0	21,291	100.0	58,624	100.0	79,915	100.0
Locale												
Urban	4,642	31.5	1,766	33.0	59	33.7	6,467	31.9	13,803	24.3	20,270	26.3
Suburban	3,220	21.9	1,905	35.6	45	25.7	5,170	25.5	21,255	37.4	26,425	34.2
Rural	6,871	46.6	1,686	31.5	71	40.6	8,628	42.6	21,831	38.4	30,459	39.5
Total	14,733	100.0	5,357	100.0	175	100.0	20,265	100.0	56,889	100.0	77,154	100.0
School Size												
Less than 150	1,555	10.0	268	5.0	24	13.9	1,847	8.8	9,106	16.2	10,953	14.2
150 to 499	6,665	43.0	1,892	35.4	63	36.4	8,620	41.0	24,686	43.8	33,306	43.0
500 to 749	4,021	25.9	1,479	27.7	28	16.2	5,528	26.3	12,682	22.5	18,210	23.5
750 or more	3,276	21.1	1,709	32.0	58	33.5	5,043	24.0	9,890	17.5	14,933	19.3
Total	15,517	100.0	5,348	100.0	173	100.0	21,038	100.0	56,364	100.0	77,402	100.0
Percentage of Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch												
< 25 percent	3,740	29.0	938	21.2	41	28.7	4,719	27.0	20,783	50.7	25,502	43.6
25 to 75 percent	6,890	53.4	2,556	57.7	83	58.0	9,529	54.6	16,625	40.6	26,154	44.8
> 75 percent	2,264	17.6	936	21.1	19	13.3	3,219	18.4	3,569	8.7	6,788	11.6
Total	12,894	100.0	4,430	100.0	143	100.0	17,467	100.0	40,977	100.0	58,444	100.0

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Minority Enrollment												
< 50 percent	9,546	61.9	2,907	56.11	117	67.6	12,570	60.5	43,608	77.9	56,178	73.2
50 to 70 percent	1,710	11.1	779	15.8	30	17.3	2,519	12.1	4,325	7.7	6,844	8.9
> 70 percent	4,174	27.1	1,493	28.8	26	15.0	5,693	27.4	8,076	14.4	13,769	17.9
Total	15,430	100.0	5,179	100.0	173	100.0	20,782	100.0	56,009	100.0	76,791	100.0

Note: Excludes data from Hawaii, New York, and Ohio.

Totals in this table do not agree with totals presented in other tables because: 1) schools without the unique NCES identifier were excluded, and

2) schools without demographic codes were excluded within each category.

Source: Office of Migrant Education and National Center for Education Statistics. Table prepared by Westat.

Table A1. Number of Other Entities Enrolling Migrant Students Reported by State a/

State	Term			
	Regular	Regular & Summer	Summer	Total
Alabama	--	--	1	1
Alaska	9	--	--	9
Arizona	1	1	2	4
Arkansas	--	--	--	--
California	80	84	--	164
Colorado	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	3	--	1	4
Delaware	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--
Florida		4	3	7
Georgia	1	--	--	1
Idaho	--	3	--	3
Illinois	--	2	4	6
Indiana	--	--	1	1

Iowa	--	--	1	1
Kansas	--	--	--	--
Kentucky		2	4	6
Louisiana	49	--	2	51
Maine	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	10	--	1	11
Michigan	3	--	3	6
Minnesota	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	3	1	4
Missouri	--	--	2	2
Montana	--	--	1	1
Nebraska	--	--	1	1
Nevada	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1	--	2	3
New Jersey	2	--	1	3
New Mexico	--	--	--	--
New York	--	7	--	7
North Carolina	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	1	1
Ohio	--	1	--	1
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--
Oregon	304	--	1	305
Pennsylvania	--	--	1	1
Puerto Rico	22	--	--	22
Rhode Island	--	--	2	2
South Carolina	--	--	5	5
South Dakota	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	--	--	--
Texas	7	--	20	27

Utah	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	1	1
Washington	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	1	1
Wyoming	--	--	--	--
Total	492	107	63	662

a/ Of the total number of other entities reported by states, 140 were private schools and 522 were other organizations or agencies.

Table A2. Number of Additional Schools Reported, Total Schools Listed in the CCD, and Total Combined Number of Schools

State	Additional Schools Reported	Total Schools in CCD	Total Schools
Alabama	4	1,309	1,313
Alaska	28	496	524
Arizona	0	1,136	1,136
Arkansas	47	1,061	1,108
California	168	7,821	7,989
Colorado	2	1,460	1,462
Connecticut	0	1,045	1,045
Delaware	2	182	184
District of Columbia	0	175	175
Florida	0	2,733	2,733
Georgia	44	1,766	1,810
Hawaii a/	--	--	--
Idaho	5	607	612
Illinois	1	4,195	4,196
Indiana	2	1,911	1,913
Iowa	0	1,555	1,555

Kansas	4	1,491	1,495
Kentucky	45	1,374	1,419
Louisiana	26	1,459	1,485
Maine	6	733	739
Maryland	0	1,263	1,263
Massachusetts	47	1,831	1,878
Michigan	54	3,432	3,486
Minnesota	8	2,099	2,107
Mississippi	11	1,018	1,029
Missouri	11	2,234	2,245
Montana	3	903	906
Nebraska	7	1,422	1,429
Nevada	0	421	421
New Hampshire	3	458	461
New Jersey	0	2,295	2,295
New Mexico	2	716	718
New York b/	--	--	--
North Carolina	10	1,968	1,978
North Dakota	4	619	623
Ohio c/	--	--	--
Oklahoma	7	1,824	1,831
Oregon	79	1,214	1,293
Pennsylvania	2	3,190	3,192
Puerto Rico	69	1,566	1,635
Rhode Island	1	308	309
South Carolina	7	1,094	1,101
South Dakota	3	825	828
Tennessee	0	1,555	1,555
Texas d/	165	6,477	6,642
Utah	4	727	731

Vermont	4	394	398
Virginia	0	1,851	1,851
Washington	34	2,066	2,100
West Virginia	0	883	883
Wisconsin	1	2,030	2,031
Wyoming	1	410	411
Total	921	79,602	80,523

a/ Hawaii does not participate in the Migrant Education Program.

b/ New York did not provide data by school level or by term.

c/ Ohio was unable to identify schools that enrolled migrant students.

d/ Texas was unable to identify summer term schools that enrolled migrant students.

1. Throughout this paper, public schools enrolling migrant students are referred to as "migrant schools." These schools do not necessarily provide services to students through the MEP.

2. For this discussion, the following codes are used to define school locale: "Urban" is defined using NCES codes 1 (large city) and 2 (mid-sized city); "suburban" using codes 3 (urban fringe of large city), 4 (urban fringe of mid-sized city), and 5 (large town); and "rural" using codes 6 (small town) and 7 (rural).

Prepared by:
Allison Henderson
Westat
1650 Research Blvd
Rockville, MD
(301) 251-4291

Prepared for:
Office of Migrant Education
U.S. Department of Education

Under:
Office of the Under Secretary
U.S. Department of Education
Contract No. EA94052001

February 1998

If you have suggestions or comments of this web site, please email to fongp1 a westat.com